NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Positions of the Relieved Generals of the Army of the Potomac.

Senator Saulsbury's Speech on Military Interference in Elections.

Action of the llouse on the Amendments to the Currency Bill.

Final Passage of the Military Academy Appropriation Bill.

Punishment of Frauds in the Change of the Names of Vessels,

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1884. IMPORTANT PINANCIAL MEASURES.

coretary Chase is understood to be making arrange-nts for the issue of gold soles, receivable for duties, which he proposes to pay for the interest falling due on April I, May 1, July 1, August 19, October 1, November 3. 1864, and January 1, 1865, without rebate on interes per cent per annum on interest due that date. The aggregate of interest coming due at these dates is about \$45,000,000, of which it is supposed that about \$25,000.000 will be au ticipated in this way, making a virtual addition of nearly

hat amount to the stock of gold.

The Secretary also has under consideration the expe bel w the current values of gold and of issuing thereto Assistant Treasurer's certificates receivable in payment

General Pleasanton has been relieved from the command of his cavairy corps, and is ordered to report to General Sykes is ordered to report to General Curtis.

General Newton is ordered to report to General Shor-

General French is ordered to report at Philadelphia General Meredith is ordered to report at Cairo.

Generals Ricketts, Gibbon and Wadsworth are or dered to report to General Meade for assignments to com-General Caldwell is relieved to enable him

General Spinole is ordered to court martial.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS. Apartments in Winder's Building, near the War Deent, are being fitted up for army beadquarters and e of Lieut, Gen. Grant when in Washington

AN IMPORTANT LAW TO SHIPOWNERS. An important bill was passed in the House to day, to mish frauds in the change of names of old steam vessels the purpose of deceiving the public into risking their lives and property upon these old hulks, disguised with mew paint and new names upon their wheelhouses, while ing their old names in small letters under their pterns in order to keep within the letter of the law. This Traus had become so common and dangerous as to imper-actively require additional legislation for the protection and safety of the public.

BEFORTED HOSTILE O'RRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MERRES. M'CLUNG AND BLAIR.

A report has been in circulation here to day that a hostile correspondence had passed between Messrs. Mo-Clurg and Blair, of Missouri, growing out of the recent scene in the House between them, and that a duel was filtely to grow out of it. There is no truth in this report. No correspondence hes passed between these verbally belligorous gentlemen, and nothing more than a verbal nen, and nothing more than a verba and legislative conflict is likely to grow out of the affair. ported that he has applied to the President to cancel his resignation and restors him to the rank of major general, and assign him to active duty in the field. THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

This battle seems destined to be pretty thoroughly ven-tilated. If, in the ruture history of this rebellion, the historian don't give a full and authentic account of this a the subject. Too many facts have been given. The fore them. Quite a number of generals have been before them. Among others General Butterfield, the Chief of ral Monde gave it as his opinion that "Gettysburg was no place to fight the battle."

THE SPECULATORS WITH OUR ARMIES. One of the greatest nulsances in the army are the speculators that force themselves upon headquarters. When ever a change of commanders is made a new set of men turn up to look after the spoils. They throng Sigel's army, they crowd upon Sherman, they worry the lie of this general and that general. Is there no way of getout of their camps or put them in the guard house?

COMORESSMEN NEGLECTFUL OF THEIR DUTIES. Cime past has been very slim, and to-day, in addition to the regular absentees, the attendance was further resylvanis democrats, who had left to attend the Demo oratio State Couventions in those States. The consequeops was that soon after going into Committee of the Whole on the Currency bill the committee found itself without a quorum and was obliged to rise. A call of the House was ordered, and for the first time this session it foursment. The usual access were exhibited, and all sorts of excuses for absent members. The House did not seem disposed to proceed with its legitimate business, and perhaps this was as harmless a way as any in which nums for their delinquency, and the House finally ad-journed in excellent humor.

and there should be some way to enforce the attendance of members. Frequently the House is practically with-out a quorum, and a large part of the time there is barely a querum present, so that it is in the power of two or three members, if they so desire, to stop the progress of tegislation. With the great amount of business indispen-sable to be got through before the adjournment, it will

After to-morrow, Saturday will no longer be devoted to miscellaneous gab by the House, but it is to be regularly devoted to business, provided a quorum can be induced to attend, which is problem tical. The people are weary of speechmaking, and require something more from their representatives than a never ending flow of words, with out practical ideas or bearing upon the necessities and re-

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS GUARILLA. Yesterday a small expedition returned from Freestone Point, below Mount Vernon, bringing up Captain Hanne-gan, a notorious guerilla, several men, and a number of plied with rebel passes to travel within our lines, and has been known for some time as a dangerous character. On the way up the river be manifested no little excitement at being compelled to at under the first, exclaiming, "I am a prisoner; don't insuit me by waving that damned rag over my bead." The Captain has taken apartments at

The statement of unfilled quotas in the several States recently published is found to be very incorrect. In this District the deficiency is stated at over forty-eight hundred, while an investigation which is being made will reduce the number to about two thousand, which will, if time be allowed before a dust is ordered, be filled by volunteers. The draft will not probably be required in special of the States, as recruiting continues very brisk. THE FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY ORDERED TO THE FRONT. The Fourth regiment New York heavy artillery has

been erdered to the front, to serve as locantry. This regiment numbers about two thousand men.

A RIGHMOND BROKER CAPTURED.
Righmond broker, captured on route for the South,
Sfty-two thousand dollars in "greenbacks," has
consigned to the Old Cantiol, and the money confis-

SENATOR SAULPBURY'S SPEECH ON MILITARY INTES-

Mr Seulabury concluded his speech do-day in the Senate on the subject of military interference with elec-tions in Delaware, arraigning the President as a usurper, and drawing a parallel between him and Casar. He indirectly charged the Secretary of War with falsehood, and showed that Mr. Stautou had seut blank commissions for certain colonel, amisted by the republican candidates, but two days before the election. The galleries were crowded during the speech, and the Senators distensed with more attention than generally characterizes the debates of tha body. Mr. Saulsb...y's remarks have produced a much impression than was anticipated, and will probabiy doisy final action upon the subject for some time Mr. Johnson has the floor to reply. TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE

Scamen in the army who desire to be transferred to the navy should make application by letter to the Navy

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. The following nominations were confirmed by the

Major James A. Hardes, Assistant Adjutant General

to be inspector General, with rank of colonel. Second Lieutenant Henry Jayne, Seventh Illinoi and First Licutement Henry C. Robmett, First United ates infantry, to befails to General McClernard.

Lockwood M. Todd, of Illinois; Nathaniel A. Richardson, of Illinois, and Nathan B. Eckford, of New Hamp hampabire, to be commissaries of subsistence, with ank of captain.

Representative Stebbins, of New York, has been ap

The President to day dismissed Colonel Woolford, of Kentucky, from the United States service, for certain entiments expressed by him at a recent sword presents tion in that State. NAVAL APPOINTMENT. Lieutenant Commander George A. Stevens has been

at Portland, Me. DESPATCHES PROM ST. PETERSBURG Mr. Wm. E. Phelps, of Illinois, Consul at St. Petersburg arrived here to-night, with despatches for the govern ment from our Minister to Russia.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL DESERVERS. Sixty-four rebel desertors arrived here yesterday, took the oath, and were sent to Philadelphia.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Sennte.

Wishington, March 25, 1864. SPORT RELATIVE TO MONARCHICAL MOVEMENTS IN CENTRA

The Vice President submitted to the Senate a commi deation from the President of the United States, in obe closing a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the establishment of a monarchical government in Cen-tral and South America. Referred to the Committee or Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., presented resolution the Legislature of Rhode Island in favor of Surgeon McGowan's projected exploration in Eastern Asia. Re

SHIP CANAL FROM LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE MIS Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to atruct a ship canai from Lake Michigan to the Missi for the passage of armed and naval vessels. Refer the Committee on Naval Affairs.

struct a ship canal from lake Michigan to the Mississippi or the passage of armed and naval vessels. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE REPORT OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Powerl, (opp.) of Ky., called up the resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate the report of the Commiss once of Emigration to 1863, with an account of existing contracts, and other information concerning emigrants. Adopted.

AID FOR INDIAN REFUGIES.

Mr. BOOLITTE, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill to aid the indian refugees to return to their homes in the indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

LAND SURENTS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of flows, introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the tenth section of the "Act to reduce the expenses of surveys of lands of the United States." By a defect in this law, money deposited in accordance with its provisions to pay for surveys cannot be paid out without an appropriation. This resolution suffers a remedy.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on the Public Lands a bill to extend the eighth section of "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lends, and to grant pre-emption rights." Its design was to extend to Kannas the benefit of that bill, with authority to devote the income accoung to the support of the common schools.

OVERLAND MAIL.

overland Mail.

Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill authorize its the Postmuster General to contract for carrying the mails overland from Atchison in Kansas to Folsom, California, appropriating a million dollars annually; the transit to occupy sixteen days during eight months, and twenty days during four months of the year. The Pacific Railroad, as fast as completed, will take the place of the overland mails service.

when the rights of the English subjects were at stake, rose in his piace in Parliamont and declined to discuss questions of war so long as private rights were in jeopardy. Under these constant encroachments of power, we shall wake up hereafter and find that the dream we have been indulging in was a delusion. Our constitutional rights were secured to us not only for times of peace but times of war. They were agreders to the ship, and if abandoned the ship was lost. Neither is the pretext that the surrender of these liberties temporarily is unnecessary for their preservation termanently. What an absurdity that the Union can be preserved by the destruction of the constitution. In his opinion, those who have these matters in hand have not in view the preservation of the constitution. The effect of their unterances evinced the truth of what is the judgment passed upon him? Why, that he is a disloyal man and unfaithful to the government under which he lives, and the hobiest of all government under which he lives, and the hobiest of all sentiments untered on this day is adjudged by the very men guilty of perpetrating acts in violation of the constitution as disloyal. He thought that the only disloyal man and traitors in the country were those who scouted the constitution. is a disloyal man and unfaithful to the government under which he lives, and the phobiest of all sectiments uttered on this day is adjudged by the very men guity of perpetrating acts in violation of the constitution as disloyal. He thought that the only disloyal men and traitors in the country were those who scouted the constitution. It was to that constitution, and that alone, he swed his allegiance. Had he a right to cherish any love or attachment to anything else besides the Union and the constitution? Those who advocate the policy of destroying these were the real traitors, and deserve to be branded as such. Yet so conmous had been the abuses perpetrated by this administration that the power that sat enthroned at the other end of the avenue found it necessary to send armed forces into a State to prevent a free people from expressing their love for a free constitution made by their fathers, and under which they still desired to live. Their only disloyalty arose from the fact of their following in the precogt to their fathers. Was he asked to enter the new house built by Butler'on the ruins of the old fabric built by Washington, Adams, Jesseson and Madison? His people did not desire to enter the bear eous pa'ace of Archbishop Butler, in spite of the adornments which he picked up in the Guif of Mesice. They did not desire to look into the coasily mirrors, nor to hear the strains of the music from stoles instruments. They preferred the good old strains which come up from the past, which they have heard in infancy and manhod-the music of the Union and the countrution; and for a deciration of this kind alone have the people of what was once his State, but now a military province, he do the syranical hand laid upon them for presuming to vote for the representatives of their choice. Yet the gentleman from Michigan said if these things were tree they deserved it, besides they would consider the state of the times. Buth a response as that might well owner to the constitution and their refusia, because they are also a

nity for the purposes of ambition. He said the Seastor from Michigan lays dows the broad proposition
that the military orders concerning elections are
law, and, therefore, the proclamation of the Governor of
Maryland was a usurpation of power, yet strangely
he compliments the man who never was the
Governor of the State of Delaware by the voice
of the people, but was set over them by the
force of the bayonic because he issued a proclamatial for the people to be obsequiously obedient to the
orders of their maint, General Schenck. If the soil of
Maryland had been reddened with blood—as the Seaster
indicated it might have been—against whom would the
dead account stand? Not arainst Governor Braditord or
the citizens, but sgoinst him who sat enthroned at the
other end of the avenue, and Major Goneral Schenck and
those associated with him. In regard to military inferference in his saw State, he quoted from a volunce of
committee of the Pelaware Legisidare. The Governor
says that he had no efficial information, that troops would
be sent into the State at the election of 1802; yet on
the eve of the day of election every village
of the State was filled with soldiers. They swarmed at
every poll except one or two on the day of election.
Where did they come from, and for what purpose? He
denied that there had been any trouble in that State demanding their presence. The only authority for exceubing
the laws of the State was sourcasted to the Governor, as
commander in chief, except when he seeks the protection
of the federal government; yet because that State was
smail and feeble in numbers (but not in the patroitism of
her sons) these troops were sent among them. He cited
the teatimony of Mayor clipin, of Wilmington, and others
who had never been democrats, to show that it had been
avowed beforehand that unless force was procured the
State would go for the democrats; and provest marshals—
had commissions signed by Edwin M. Statelon, and sent
in black, accompanied by orders, and yet, the Scatch,
order in the processor

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of 'Ill., from the Committee Commerce, reported the bill punishing frauds in the change of pames of vessels. He caused to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, who says the laws are inadequate for that purpose, and that worthless bulks are repainted either to be sold or sent on voyages under new names, to the danger of property and the lives of passengers. While the old names are left on the stern, new once are painted on the wheelstern, new ones are painted on the whoelhouse for the purpose of deception. Hence the necessity
for further logislation. The bill provides that in addition
to the names as now required to be painted on the stern,
the name of the steambout shall be painted on the outside
of the pilot house, or outside of the wheelhouse, in feiters
not less than six isches high. If any owner or agent of a
steamboat shall bet comply with this requisition, he shall
be subjected to the same furfeitures as are now provided
for a fullure to paint the name and the port to which it
belongs on the stern. No segent or owner shall in any
way change the name of his vessel in order to deceive or
attempt to deceive the jubbic, without incurring the forfoiture of the vessel. This act not to take effect until
after the lapse of sixty days.

Mr. Hotman, (opp.) of Ind. suggested that salling vessels ought to be included in the provisions.

Mr. Washingure replied that there were but comparatively few pas engers on sailing vessels. If such a provision, however, should prove necessary it could be made
in another bill.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Carr (rea) of Kw. from the Committee on Agri-

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS

Mr. CLAY, (rep) of Ky., from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Schate bill, extending the time which to accept lands heretofore donated for Agricultural College purposes and including West Virginia in the provisions.

Air. Washington, (rep.) of Minn., asked that Minnesota be allowed to act in the same way.

Mr. Morritt, (rep.) of Vt., opposed all such propositions. The lands might be devoted to the deaf, dumb and blind asylums, and thus the design of the law for agricultural colleges in the States be frittered away.

Mr. Horam did not see how the gent leman could judge of what was best for indiana.

of what was best for Indiana.

Ist. Stavens, (rep.) of Pa., said the donation of the lands was for national property being appropriated to establish education in the several States, therefore they should not countenance the diversion of the lands for other objects.

Farther consideration on the subject was postponed for two weeks. It was agreed that after to morrow Saturdays shall be devoted to public business instead of to mere speech making, and that two weeks from to-day the District of Columbia business shall be considered.

BUPLICATES OF LOST IRLAMORY RONDS.

The House passed the Senies bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to certain parties duplicates of bonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars, the originals having been lost in the steamship Golden Gate.

It. BROONS, (opp.) of N. Y., asked that the National Bank bill be pestponed till Monday, in order to give the representatives of the New York Clearing House an opportunity to be heard on this measure, so important to the Chandial Community.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., thought that such a post

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., thought that such a post

the financial community.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., thought that such a post ponement should be granted.

Mr. Streems and this bill had been before the country ten days. Ge themen representing financial interests had all seen it, and some of them had been heard before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hoofer, (rep.) of Mass., remarked that Lyman & Gallatin were present before the committee, and had suggested amendments, most of which, being judicious, were adopted. The committee, however, did not assent to locating the bureau in New York.

Mr. STREEMS would not consent to a postponement, and insisted on his motion, previously offered, that general debate stail cease in five minutes.

This was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. Brooks cought to have the question decided by yeas and mays upon going into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Amendatory National Bank bill. This was agreed to—57 against 42.

Mr. Hoofers offered an amendment providing that banks, with a capitat of not less than fifty thousand dollars, shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury power to say whether such banks should be reasonabled or not It was an extraordinary discretion which ought not to be conferred. It was a dangerous experiment.

Mr. Pauxa, (opp.) of N. Y., briefly controverted Mr. House, of the Castallisted of the treasure per thems.

which ought not to be conferred. It was a dangerous experiment.

Mr. Pauvs, (opp.) of N. Y., briefly controverted Mr. Hooper's former remarks that State banks had outlived their day, and said that of the alleged four thousand millions of the public debt at least one hundred millions had been necellessly incurred owing to the course of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A quorum not voting on the amendment, there was a call of the House. The doors were closed, and the excuses of absentees were beard. Much good humor prevailed throughout these proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Sravars, warrants of arrests were lessed for those absentees not excused.

The Sergest-at-Arims brought several prisoners to the bar, who were discharged on the payment of fine and the foces.

Speaker that Mr. Spaulding, of Ohlo, requised to be arrested.
Mr. Srualding, of Ohlo, in his cent, addressing the Spraker, said he would not come to the bar of the House, as he did not deem binnell guilty of any offence.
Mr. Sravase moved an attachment be issued against the Sergeant-at Arms for not obeying the order of the House.

House.

This motion was amended at the instance of Mr. House.

This motion was amended at the instance of Mr. House.

This motion was amended at the instance of Mr. House.

So as to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to show cause why he had not performed his daty in making the arrest.

After the lapse of some minutes Mr. Spaulding appeared before the bar, and said he excused the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Chavess, (opp.) of Ind., moved that Mr. Spaulding be fined fifty dollars for contempt of the House.

The NYBERES said he thought Mr. S. had obeyed the order.

Mr. Spattern explained the cause of his absence, which he said was temporary.

Finally Mr. Spaulding was discharged from custody, by a vote of 61 against 21.

Adjourned. News from Fortress Menroe.

FORTRED MIGRAOS, March 24, 1964. lay. The captain reports that he experienced very heavy weather. March 22 shipped a boavy sea, which washed overboard Benjamin Reinhart, of Rechaway.

slight extent by the storm. No further damages are re-

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad in the Senate.

The Adverse Report of the Committee Agreed To.

The Hearing of Arguments on the Bill Before the Assemb'y Committee.

The Vote of the State on the Constitutional Amendment,

ABRANY, March 25, 1864. THE HARLEM-BROADWAY RAILROAD. A large number gathered in the Secate this morning in anticipation of the debate on the question of agreeing with the report of the Railroad Committee on the Harem-Broadway Railroad bill. As it was generally expect discussion. The question was called up by Senator Datcher, who called the bill from the table and moved that the report of the committee be disagreed with, and that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. He said that he had introduced the bill because there was a general demand for a railroad in that street, and for the reason that he believed it for the best interests of the State and city that this important privilege be conferred upon a company known ther, for the reason that the measure had been approved by the highest authority in the city of New Yorkthe Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York. He also stated that no other bill had been presented to the Legislature so favorable in its provisions as this; no other had been presented that proposed to give to the city a portion of its receipts. Yet there were those who were bitterly opposing this measure who worked for former measures which did not contain any procision whatever to pay anything to the city for the aluable franchise. Ever since this bill was introduced there was a holy horror manifested and a marked anxiets the capital and pressed the passage of bills with dum-mies in them, and without the slightest provision

the capital and pressed the passage of bills with dumunies in them, and without the slightest provision
to pay anything into the city treasury. The
bill now before the Senate proposed to pay,
not a pertion of its profits, but ten per cent
of its gross receipts, and these men, who have been urging bills for individual grants, are bitterly opposing this,
and even trying to deay it the chance of being considered, and are for strangling this bill and preventing its provisions from being discussed in the Legislature. He also
presented a petition in favor of the bill, signed by exMayors Harper, Westervelt and Tiemann. He also referred to the charges of stockjobbing, and denied that those
who were here urging this bill had been appeculating in
the stock. But the speculating in stock was on the other
foot. Those who had been trying to kill this bill had
been in Wall street, to his knowledge, betting great odds
that the report would be unfavorable, and had also
been selling the stock short. On this point he was
very severe. He then aliaded to the Broadway Railroad
bill that passed hast winter, the corporators of which a
committee of the Senate were unable to find. Yet its
passage was strenuculy urged by those who were here
opposing this bill; and the Senate from the Seventh even
poured out anathemas upon the Governor for vetoling it.
He wanted this measure to be considered in the Senate,
and its general provisions debated. He beliewed it the
first measure of this kind that had ever been presented
here with provisions that would benefit the city and
compensate for the franchise; and, as such, he considered
it unjust for the Senate to deny it the consideration that
was given to other bills of less merit.

It was generally supposed that Senator Field woulds repiy; but he did-not, and the vottewas immediately taken,
and the report of the committee agreed to. This result
having been accomplished, the crowd of outsiders left the
Senate chamber, and the vottement was its ransferred to
other quarters. Thus ends th

having been accomplished, the Senate chamber, and the exc Senate chamber, and the excitement was transferred to other querters. Thus ends the excitement in the Senate on this question for the season.

THE HARLEM PROADWAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Whilst the Senate has postponed the question, the Railroad Committee in the Assembly have set down next Tuesday afternoon to hear argument on the same question.

THE SUPPLY SUL.

The Assembly was engaged all the morning on the Suply bill, or, more appropriately, the Deficiency bill.

Court of Appeals. March 20 :- Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25%

The Families of Deceased Veterans. GRAND ENTERTAINMENT IN BROOKLYN—LEFFER FROM

GENERAL BURNSIDE, Etc.

The Musscola Association gave a brilliant entertain aid of the disabled veteran members, their families, and hose of deceased members of the Fourteenth, Fortyeighth and Sixty-seventh regiments of Brooklyn, now in the service of the United States. The entertainment was music, both vocal and instrumental, interspersed with speeches from leading citizens of Brooklyn. There was a speches from loading citizens of Brooklyn. There was a splendid military band in attendance, and a number of professional singers and players contributed their services. It was generally expected that Major General Burnside would have been present, but the following letter explains the reason of his absence:—

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH ARMY CORPS, NEW YORK CITT, March 25, 1864.

E. L. Sanderson, President, Chas. Carroll Sawyer, Serrolary.—

Headquarters, Ninth Army Corps, New York Citts, March 25, 1864.

E. L. Sanderson, President, Citas, Carroll Sawyer, Secretary:—
Gentrication—I was very desirous of attending the entertainment for the relief of the families of the soldiers of the Fourteenth, Forty-eighth and Sixty-seventh regiments. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to contribute, in however sizual a degree, to so worthy an object; but my time now is wholy given to the military work with which I am charged; and I am certain you would be the last to wish me to allow anything to interiers with my official duties. You have my best wishes for your success.

To do all we can for the families of those who are fighting or have been disabled in our country's cuse is not a charity but a duty; and I frust all my friends will feel that, sithough not present with them this evening, I fully sympatize with them in this excellent work. Very truly yours.

The Rev. W. F. Hatfield was the first speaker. His remarks were confined to extolling the genero-s devotion and bravery of the gailant defenders of the Union. He paid a high compliment to the Brooklyn regiments that nave done such faithful service to the nation, and earnestly appealed to the public in behalf of thoir families. His allusion to General Grant, the hero of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, who is now moving against the hosts of rebeldom in Virginia—Unconditional Surrender Grant—drew forth found and tumultuous applause from the entire audience, which was by ne means a small one.

The rest of the entertainment then proceeded according to programme. "The Beating of My Own Heart," by Mrs. Mozart, was most touchingly applauded, and the wonderful ability of the child violinist, Master Fmil Mc. Campbell, Mr. William Castle, Mrs. Marie Abbott, Mr. F. Molenbauer and other round of applause. Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. William Castle, Mrs. Marie Abbott, Mr. F. Molenbauer and other arrists, very effectively contributed to the success of the entertainment.

General Bylindia made a short apecch, thunking

Arrivale and Departures.

MILLANOHOLY DEATH OF CAPTAIN HIRAM G. WILSON

Captain Hiram G. Wilson, of the Ninety-third regimen New York Volunteers, for some time connected with the draft rendezvous on Hart's Island, New York harbor, met with a most unexpected and melancholy death last Wednesday, on South Brothers Island. On Tuesday he discovered a slight pimple on one of his fingers, which was thought to be a mere trifle at first, but which soon caus d Captain Wilson the most painful suffering. His whole arm became brick, and from the symptoms presented it is supposed that he was poisoned by the bite of a rat, dog, or some other animal of that character. Hart's a rat, dog, or some other animal of that character. Hart's Island is said to be greatly infested with rats of the most daring and venomous character, and hance it is deemed probable that Captain Wilson has been the victim of a rat bite. Several doctors were called in: but, notwithstanding all the efforts made to save him. Captain Wilson expired on Wednesday morning, while sitting in a chair and perfectly conscious. The affair caused the most profound sorrow among all the officers on Hart's Island, as "aptain Wilson was much beloved and esteemed for his good qualities as an officer and a man. General Jackson, the communicant of the post, considered the doceased as one of his best and most efficient officers.

The commissioned officers on Hart's Island held a meeting on Thursday, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions respecting the melancholy occurrence:—

ble and resolutions respecting the melancholy occurrence:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty Ged, in Hislinfinite
wisdom, to take from our midst a fellow officer, Captain
Hiram G. Wilson, Ninety-third regiment New York tate
Volunteers, who departed this life, after a very brief illness, on the 23d instant; therefore, be it
Resolved, that during the period of our acquaintable
and association for several months past we have always
found our lamented friend and companion in arms to be
a man of noble and generous impulses, of kind and
humane instincts, ready to assist and aid is every public
and benevolent enterprise, whose gonial and social qualities and gentlemanly deportment won for him the friendship and exteem of all who knew him, both his peers and
his subordinates; and we knew him by personal intercourse and reputation always to have been a brave,
courteous and faithful officer, ou transport, in camp, on
the march, bivouse and on the field of battle. Early in
this coulliet—the struggle for our national henor and integrity—be, sacrificing the comforts and endearments
of home, and a pleasant and lucrative business, went
forth in obedience to his country's call, actuated only by
pure and patriotic motives; therefore, while we meura
and deeply regret the loss of a dear and valued friend,
the country has lost the services of a tried and efficient
officer.

Resolved, That we tonder to his wife, children and

lived, That we tender to his wife, children and Resolven, Inst we concer to his wife, children and kindred, in their sad bereavement, our heartfelt sympathics; and, while we mourn in unison with them, let us remember that our loss is his great gain.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the New York Herkald, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the decased, and also to the Gion's Falls Republican, Warren county, N. Y., for republication.

Falls Repulsican, warron county, N. Y., Universition.

The remains were yesterday convoyed to this city, guarded by a company of the Righth regulars, together with a number of the brother officers of the deceased, as patibearors, among whom were the following:—Captain S. B. Frita, Ninety sixth N. Y. V.; Captain C. A. Waikor, One Hundred and Sixty-fith N. Y. V.; Captain W. H. Grosby, One Hundred and Third N. Y. V.; Captain W. Grosper, One Hondred and Third N. Y. V.; Captain W. Grunger, One Hondred th N. Y. V., and Captain O'Sullivan, Sixty ninth N. Y. N. G. The body was placed on the Albany boat last night and taken to that city. in care of Lieutenant S. C. Chamberiain, of General Jackson's staff.

THE QUOTA OF PENNNYLVANIA

HARRIBOURG, March 25, 1861. that when Pennsylvania is given credit for culistment in the regular army and marine service and the navy, her quota under the call for five hundred thousand m will be nearly if not quite full. The statement that the deficiency of Pennsylvania was seventy-four thousand is incorrect, that being the entire number of mo due from the State under all the calls, allowing no credit for veteran volunteers and new recruits since January 31. Gov. Curtlu has despatched his military secretary to Washing, the too to procure an official correction of the misatatement, which has done much to discourage the people and retard recruiting.

ocruiting.
THE THIRD NEW JERSET CAVALRY. TRENTON, March 25, 1864. The Third New Jersey cavalry regiment, numbering twelve hundred men and horses, have orders to leave on Monday for the seat of war. They will be reviewed to-morrow by the Governor. They will march to Washing-ton, instead of being transported by cars.

esterday held an inquest at the Second ward station ouse on the body of Captain George. W. Albro, of the nal boat Pride of the West, lying at pier 19 Eas canal boat Fride of the Weet, 19/10 at pier 19 East Tiver, whose death was caused by a fracture of the skull, received on Thursday afternoon. It appears that the deceased was taking in a load of coal from the ship John H. Ryerson, and while doing so James Foley, one of the laborers, got angry at the captain and threatened to take his life. While the latter was in the hold trimming his boat a piece of coal passed through the "shute," and, striking Captain abro on the head, fractured his skull and instantly reduced him to insensibility. Death ensued while he was being conveyed to the hospital. Two none of deceased testified before the Coroner to seeing James Foley throw through the "shute" the sige, and born in Irolond, was then arraigued, and pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him. Coroner Naumann committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner lives at No. 272 Water street. Deceased was forty-seven years of age, and a native of New York. He lived in Rochester, in this the boat with him.

State. Mr. Albro had a wife and six children on board the boat with him. There is one son in the army sad another in Rechester. The remains of deceased will be taken to Monroe county, in this State, for interment Accured.—An inquest was held at the Sixth ward station house yesterday afternoon by Coroner Nauman on the body of Thomas McGowan, the man who died from the effects of a blow on the head at the hands of Patrick Brennan, at 35 Park street, as previously reported. The facts elicited were the same in substance as those published in yesterday's HERALD, and the jury returned a verdict "That deceased came to his death by compression of the brain from a blow with a pane of glass at the hands of Patrick Brennan." The accused, who surrendered himself to Capitain Jourdan yesterday morning, was then committed to the Tombs for trial. He is twenty-eight years of age, born in freland, lives at 155 Second street, Williamsburg, and is a pedier by occupation. He douise his guilt. ACCUEED.-An inquest was held at the Sixth ward station

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